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Coming at this period, which seems ominous with the spirit of unrest, and when statesmen are seeking to remove all just causes of complaint, the volume is very timely. For as the author observes: "Differences in the ability of classes to use the machinery of the law, if permitted to remain, lead inevitably to disparity between the rights of classes in the law itself. And when the law recognizes and enforces a distinction between classes, revolution ensues or democracy is at an end."

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

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*Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain.* By BENJAMIN H. HIBBARD, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, No. 11. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919.

This study was written in the summer of 1918, so that it can deal only with the immediate and obvious effects of the war on agriculture. It gives a concise account of the production, prices, and exports of crops and live stock for the United States from 1914 to 1918 and will be a useful reference work for these statistics. The methods and policies of the federal and state governments in encouraging agricultural production and marketing, and of the United States Food Administration, are described. The control of the price of milk, particularly on the Chicago market, is fully discussed, but it is not indicated that this control greatly strengthened the organization of dairy farmers producing city milk throughout the country and convinced them of the absolute necessity of collective bargaining.

Obviously the author could not give an interpretation of the after-effects of the war on agriculture, yet he neglects the effect of the governmental policies on the farmer mind which was very apparent in 1918 and was an important potential effect of the war. Professor Hibbard concludes: "Everything considered, it is safe to say that the farmers are making money faster than they ever did before"; but the data offered in evidence of this conclusion is rather meager. This conclusion would lead the ordinary reader to feel that American farmers are in a better condition than ever before as a result of the war, which is by no means the case. The effect of the war on farmers' incomes cannot be lumped in such a statement any more than can the effect on the incomes of manufacturers or merchants. Prices were ruinous to certain

industries in certain years, as for cotton in the South in 1914 and for poultry in New York, where as a result the number of hens was reduced from twelve to eight million. The most pronounced effect of the war on agriculture was that it made an erratic and uncertain market for most agricultural products, interfered with stable production, disorganized the established system of farming in many places, and thus produced unrest among the farmers. Farmers were thoroughly disgusted with government regulation and saw the need of co-operative selling associations as never before.

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*American Community Civics.* By A. G. FRADENBURG. New York: Hinds, Hayden, and Eldredge, Inc., 1919. Pp. 14+345. \$1.25.

A text for secondary schools. This book is not a *community civics*. It is rather an elementary and vivid description of American government. Its legibility for the secondary student is the principal contribution of this book. The simplicity of vocabulary and narrative style should attract the pupil. The historical origin of each institution, town, state, and nation is described in a brief but interesting manner; the development of municipal government is traced from that of the manor, the medieval town, the colonial town, to modern principal government. Facts and changes have been brought up to date. For those schools that are quite limited in time for presentation of government and community civics and are required to pay considerable time to state and national government, this book should be of value.

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*Temperament and Sex.* By WALTER HEATON. Boston: Richard D. Badger, 1919. Pp. 144. \$2.00.

Sex consciousness, immediate or sublimated, is essential to artistic expression. "Only when his sensual system is educated" can the artist have a message. Strongly armed with this Freudian ultimate, Mr. Heaton calmly sails through one hundred and forty-odd pages of fairly pretty English, showing off this fashionable formula like a cloak model slowly turning in her latest dress. He reminds one very much of the popular Darwinian, now passing, who "accepts" that "man